

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

SPECIAL REPORT

NO. 6

BIRD BANDING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS FISCAL YEAR '36



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE

1936 BIRD BANDING IN SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

The Director
Bureau of Biological Survey
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

During the fiscal year 1936 bird banding projects in cooperation with your bureau were carried on in nine of the 25 National Monuments which are administered by this office.

Stations at Navajo National Monument, Kayenta, Arizona, and Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge, Arizona, had existed previous to July, 1935. During the summer of 1935 personnel of other monuments were informed of the program, and seven responded by obtaining federal banding permits.

Values gained from the banding of birds in National Park Service units under our charge are threefold: (1) custodians, rangers, and naturalists become increasingly familiar with the avifauna of their region, can more efficiently answer visitor questions and prepare museum exhibits; (2) the accumulating bird records at a monument will in time assume importance to visiting scientists, and the monuments thus will become valuable "scientific sub-stations;" (3) the normal work of a cooperating government bureau, the Biological Survey, is advanced, and knowledge is accumulated concerning the somewhat incompletely studied ornithology of the Southwest.

Southwestern Monuments are somewhat understaffed and Park Service work is heavy. Bird banding is carried on as a personal hobby of the individual concerned, and most work is done while the man are off duty. Consequently, only applications from keenly interested personnel were recommended by the headquarters office for approval.

It is a very conservative statement to say that far more than three-fourths of the bird banding work in the Southwestern Monuments was done while operators were off duty. Thus, the National Park Service has gained much valuable information and improved the knowledge of several of its personnel at very little actual cost.

Headquarters aided the work as much as possible by furnishing traps, literature, mimeographed forms, etc. The Field Division of Education of the National Park Service at Berkeley, California, very kindly constructed traps with the help of Emergency Conservation Work funds.

A total of 1,547 birds of 63 species were banded at the nine stations. Seventeen of the species banded by Monument stations were not represented in the Biological Survey totals of 1935, indicating that our work is being

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

done in an area that needs accurate study possible only by the banding method. As these more than 1,500 birds return to monument stations from year to year, it is certain that our data will become increasingly valuable.

Brief resumes of the work at each station follow:

Bandelier National Monument

Frijoles Canyon, approximately 39 miles northwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Transition Zone. Altitude 5,600 feet.

Operator Mrs. Earl Jackson, wife of the custodian, banded 111 birds of 12 species. Operations were not started until September, 1935, and were handicapped at various times by lack of bands, delayed arrival of traps, etc. Natural food along the constantly-flowing Rito de los Frijoles is plentiful, and birds are attracted to traps with difficulty. Mrs. Jackson's time was limited and it was not feasible to set traps during the winter in positions across the creek on the attractive sunny side of the Canyon.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, Mrs. Jackson produced a very creditable total, and her work was characterized by extreme accuracy. It may be possible in f.y. 1937 to set up a small ECW project which will place a CCC boy at the disposal of the station operator and result in a large number of banded birds.

Casa Grande National Monument

Two miles north of Coolidge, Arizona. Lower Sonoran Zone. Altitude 1420 feet.

Operator Louis Caywood and collaborators banded 854 birds of 33 species, many of which are poorly represented in Biological Survey records. Of the 854 bands, 15 were used at Walnut Canyon and 103 at Tumacacori National Monuments. The remaining 736 were banded at Casa Grande.

Thirty-three station returns were received, including 15 interesting returns of Gambel Sparrows which had been banded in March, 1935. Work was started on an intensive study of this species, and approximately 70 colored bands were placed on resident species in an initiation of long-term studies of range and distribution, life history, sex ratio, longevity, pathology, weight, etc.

Chaco Canyon National Monument

Work at this Monument was not begun during 1936, only two Russet-backed Thrushes being banded.

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Permission was granted to Norman Jackson, son of the custodian, to band within monument boundaries. However, due to the sporadic intervals in which Mr. Jackson was able to band, the station was dismantled and the permit rescinded.

Navajo National Monument

In Betatakin Canyon near ruin of the same name, southwest of Kayenta, Arizona. Transition Zone. Altitude approximately 6,500 feet.

Milton Wetherill, alternately Trail Foreman and Temporary Ranger at this monument, during his spare time banded 61 new birds of ten species during the 1936 season. He was not at the monument during the best banding period, the winter, and has experienced difficulty keeping traps baited due to depredations of chipmunks and squirrels.

Mr. Wetherill's tent ranger station is located in Betatakin Canyon, which with Dogozski Biko Canyon seems to afford poorer nest sites than the nearby Tsegie and Kit Sil Canyons.

Slightly increased funds have been allotted this monument for f.y. 1937, which will allow greater latitude in bird banding and other scientific work.

Pipe Spring National Monument

Four miles from small town of Moccasin, Arizona. Upper Sonoran Zone. Altitude 4,960 feet.

Operator Leonard Heaton was able to start banding in April after arrival of traps and file forms. In the two month period he made a fine showing and added 105 birds to the Southwestn Monuments total.

Heaton is proceeding very carefully with identification, and has released several individuals until positive identification was possible by means of loaned skins from various study collections.

During 1937, Pipe Spring will constitute the most northerly monument where banding is being done, and will provide an important link with Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, Navajo, Wupatki, Walnut Canyon and other national monuments.

Tumacacori National Monument

Nineteen miles north of Nogales, Arizona, in Santa Cruz Valley. Lower Sonoran Zone. Altitude 3,250 feet.

BIRD BANDING TOTALS-FISCAL YEAR 1936-S.W. MONUMENTS

SPECIES	Ban- delier	Casa Grande	Chaco Canyon	Mont. Castle	Navajo	Pipe Spring	Tuma- cacori	Walnut Canyon	Wup- atki	Total	Banded in U.S. in 1935
1.Bluebird, Chestnut-bkd								215		215	*119
2.Cardinal, Arizona		1					8			9	*1150
3.Chat, Long-tailed						2				2	*94
4.Crossbill, Bendire								17		17	0
5.Chickadee, Mountain					1			3		4	93
6.Creeper, Rocky Mountain	2									2	0
7.Dove, Inca		4								4	1
8.Dove, Western Mourning		16		2			1			17	*1897
9.Finch, House		137					2			139	3008
10.Flicker, Red-shafted	1									1	32
11.Flycatcher, Ariz.Crested		2					1			3	*24
12.Flycatcher, Vermillion							2			2	0
13.Goldfinch, Green-backed								2		2	*111
14.Grosbeak, Black-headed								1		1	276
15.Jay, Long-crested	2									2	*49
16.Jay, Woodhouse	3				6					9	9
17.Junco, Gray-headed	56				21					77	
18.Junco, Montana					5					5	
19.Junco, oreganus					13					13	
20.Junco, Pink-sided	8									8	
21.Junco, Red-backed	10				1			43		54	
22.Junco, Shufeldt	6				8			11		25	
23.Kingbird, Arkansas							8			8	155
24.Mockingbird, Western		2					16			18	*480
25.Nuthatch, Pygmy	19							27		46	91
26.Nuthatch, Rocky Mountain	2							6		8	*447
27.Owl, Mexican Screech							1			1	0
28.Owl, Western Horned		1						2		3	*22
29.Phainopepla							4			4	5
30.Phoebes, Say		19		3			12			34	35
31.Quail, Gambel		57		10			1			68	0
32.Roadrunner		4					1			5	0

SPECIES	Bend- Solier	Casa Grande	Chaco Canyon	Mont. Castle	Navajo	Pipe Spring	Tuma- cacori	Walnut Canyon	Wup- atki	Total	Banded in U.S. in 1935
33. Robin, Western								7		7	*7009
34. Sapsucker, Red-naped								4			*46
35. Sapsucker, Rocky Mountain								2		2	0
36. Shrike, White-rumped		3			1		5			9	*101
37. Siskin, Pine								1		1	148
38. Solitaire, Townsend								7	53	60	1
39. Sparrow, Gambel		414				99	1			514	*4141
40. Sparrow, Lincoln		1								1	2115
41. Sparrow, Western Lark							5			5	0
42. Sparrow, Nevada Savannah						1				1	*985
43. Sparrow, Western Vesper		2								1	*300
44. Sparrow, White-crowned		7			3					10	*4141
45. Swallow, Rough-winged		6								6	37
46. Tanager, Western								1		1	56
47. Thrasher, Bendire		5					6			11	0
48. Thrasher, Crissal		9								9	0
49. Thrasher, Palmer							2			2	0
50. Thrasher, Sage									2	2	0
51. Thrush, Russet-backed			2							2	*1333
52. Titmouse, Gray								1		1	*34
53. Towhee, Canyon							10			10	121
54. Towhee, Green-tailed		2				3	5		1	11	16
55. Towhee, Spurred	1				2					3	*658
56. Verdin							1			1	0
57. Waxwing, Cedar									1	1	*5423
58. Woodpecker, Cactus		1					1			2	0
59. Woodpecker, Gila		8								8	0
60. Woodpecker, Mearns								9		9	0
61. Woodpecker, Rky Mtn Hairy	1									1	*108
62. Wren, Baird Bewick							3			3	*72
63. Wren, Cactus		38					5			43	0
*--Group total which may include several races											
TOTAL, FISCAL YEAR 1936	111	738	2	13	61	106	103	357	57	1,544	

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

Operator Louis Caywood's total of 103 birds of 24 species were reported in the totals for Casa Grande, but deserve special mention because this potentially very important station will report in the future as an independent unit.

Several species have been banded that are not usually caught in the United States, and some interesting records are bound to result. Colored bands are being used for sight observations, and considerable careful work in the banding of fledglings has been accomplished with no known casualties.

Tumacacori seems to lie on a major north-south migration route, and its location in a well-watered valley with sufficient cover attracts many species.

Walnut Canyon National Monument

Ten miles east-southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona. Transition Zone.
Altitude 6,700 feet.

Operator Paul Beaubien was at this monument only intermittently during 1936, and all work perforce was done on personal time. 1937 funds will keep Mr. Beaubien at the monument during the whole year, and on ranger status he can do a reasonable amount of banding during slack periods on official time.

Bands arrived too late in the fall of 1935 to catch the big migrations, but utilizing drop trap at a bird bath which has been maintained at this somewhat arid monument for some years, Beaubien and collaborators were able to band 342 birds of 17 species---some quite rare in Biological Survey records.

An additional 15 birds were banded with Casa Grande bands and are reported in the totals from that station.

Stations at Wupatki, Grand Canyon, the Museum of Northern Arizona, and Walnut Canyon cooperating on specific problems will bring some interesting data in the future, it is believed.

Wupatki National Monument

Thirty-nine miles northwest of Flagstaff, Arizona. Upper Sonoran Zone.
Altitude 4,910 feet.

Pressure of other work prevented much bird banding activity by Operator James Brewer until late in the spring of f.y. 1936. A total of 57 birds of four species were banded. Indicative of possible valuable results in the future were the 53 Townsend Solitaires banded---only one of this species was banded in the United States last year.

Brewer and his wife, Mrs. Sally Brewer, are capable observers and with

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

and Michener water traps, all manufactured by the National Park Service Museum Laboratories at Berkeley, California, under E.C.W. funds.

Fast made a fine quail trap, drop traps, gathering cages, etc. A house trap was constructed by King.

Feeding and Trap Stands: To eliminate rodent damage, two pedestal feeding stations were made by King. These each accommodate a Government Sparrow Trap and a Potter Trap.

Files: As birds are banded, entries are made in pencil on a mimeographed form, prepared especially for the purpose. When a sheet of about 50 entries is filled, its contents are then transferred to the triplicate file system in India ink.

The filing system used at the Grand Canyon National Park station of Edwin McKee was adopted and found very satisfactory. Each new band issued is noted in three 3"x5" card files: (a) by Band Number; (b) by Date; and (c) by Species. Returns also are entered in all three files. Repeats, however, appear only on the individual Band Number Cards.

Two additional files are kept: (1) Key to Colored Bands; and (2) Matings and Genealogical Notes.

An observation file is also kept on which entries are made on species cards by dates. Unusual observations not necessarily connected with banding are noted down. This file supplements the others.

King kept files current, with the assistance of Fast during the months of February and March, and of Caywood on several occasions.

Other Equipment: Included usual series of Biological Survey numbered bands, celluloid bands in five colors, especially prepared banding pliers, butterfly nets for capturing roosting finches at night, flashlights, gathering cages, etc.

The Southwestern Monuments Library, rapidly accumulating a full set of reference books on western ornithology, proved of indispensable help.

TIME SPENT ON PROJECT

Due to pressure of other Park Service work, little official time can be allotted to bird banding. Operators at the monuments band rather as a personal hobby than as an official duty and try to perform as much of the work as possible during their own time. Their records, methods, etc., however, are considered government business and are subject to inspection at any time.

King spent a little more government time on the project than he desired,

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their experience of working as collaborators with the Museum of Northern Arizona, will produce excellent results next year.

Respectfully submitted,

Dale S. King, Operator #5310
Junior Park Naturalist

REPORT OF BIRD BANDING ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1936
CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT
LOUIS R. CAYWOOD, OPERATOR #5128

PERSONNEL OF STATION

Receipt of bird banding permit #5128 allowed banding activities to commence March 14, 1935. Operator Louis R. Caywood, then park ranger at Casa Grande National Monument, and Dale S. King, headquarters junior park naturalist, carried on the work until the middle of July when Caywood was transferred to naturalist rating and left Casa Grande for work at other monuments.

King and Ranger Charlie Steen then cooperated in maintaining the station, Caywood resuming the work intermittently as he returned to Casa Grande between field trips.

The station fortunately enlisted the services of John E. Fast, a very valuable collaborator, who established a sub-station at Vah-Ki Inn, his winter home a half mile south of the Museum, and banded from February 3 to March 24, 1936. Mr. Fast proved a very accurate observer, and succeeded in banding more than 40 percent of the total birds banded at the station.

As various men visited headquarters, they were given instruction and practical experience which will aid them in establishing and maintaining their own stations. These included Charlie R. Steen, now traveling junior naturalist, Southwestern Monuments; John E. Fast, already mentioned; J. Donald Erskine, ranger, Casa Grande National Monument; Leonard Heaton, custodian, Pipe Spring National Monument.

March 17, 1936, Caywood went to Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona, as custodian and established a station there. Banding at Tumacacori is necessarily reported here as if it were a sub-station, although it will issue individual reports in the future.

Casa Grande work during the reminder of the year was done under the permit to King, #5310.

EQUIPMENT OF STATION

Traps: Government Sparrow, Potter (two compartment), Baldwin woodpecker,
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BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

chiefly to insure establishment of the several new stations at the monuments on a correct and efficient basis. As they run smoothly in the future, this expenditure of government time will lessen. He managed, however, to accomplish the bulk of recording in evenings on his own time.

File forms were mimeographed by King at almost no expense to the government. Operators of the station feel that the National Park Service has amassed a great amount of potentially valuable information concerning a worth while project in an extremely economical way.

STATION ACTIVITIES

(Note: The first 34 birds banded were reported too late to be included in published f.y. 1935 summaries, and will be included in this discussion. Activity started March 14, 1935, was hindered considerably by lack of bands during the summer and late fall of 1935. Banding was slowed or stopped several times by departure of operators to field.)

Number of Captures

854	bands placed on new birds of 53 species, some of which occur rarely in Biological Survey reports
33	returns
835	repeats
<u>1,722</u>	total captures

That the station is operating in a not-too-well-known area is shown by the following table, taken from information in "Bird Banding Notes":

<u>Species</u>	<u>Banded in U.S. in 1935</u>	<u>Banded by Casa Grande in 1936</u>
Arizona Cardinal	0	9
Inca Dove	1	4
Gambel Quail	0	58
Say Phoebe	35	31
Roadrunner	0	5
Rough-winged Swallow	37	5
Bendire Thrasher	0	5
Crissal Thrasher	0	8
Cactus Woodpecker	0	2
Gila Woodpecker	0	8
Cactus Wren	0	43

Approximately 70 colored bands, received relatively recently, have been used for sight observations and will bring valuable data.

Returns

A total of 33 returns were received during the period.

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

- (A) Of these, nine were of birds probably resident, but uncaptured (one each of House Finch, Say Phoebe, and Crissal Thrasher; six Cactus Wrens).
- (B) Three roosting House Finches were killed when netted at night before operators had acquired necessary skill and knowledge of technique.
- (C) Six accidental deaths.
 - (a) Two Gambel Quail: one apparently overheated by 55 (possible maximum) minute stay in trap in early spring. Stopped trapping quail immediately and have had no further trouble. The other entered trap at dusk and was killed by cat before operator made usual rounds at dark.
 - (b) One Cactus Wren broke neck after entering screen porch. No fault of operator.
 - (c) Two Gambel Sparrows died in trap due to unknown cause. Perhaps chick feed had soured, so trap was cleaned thoroughly. Of more than 1,600 captured birds, this was the only such instance.
 - (d) One Gambel Sparrow killed by Shrike. Shrike was captured and released at distance.
- (D) Fifteen bona fide returns of Gambel Sparrows

Of 31 Gambel Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*) banded near the Museum between March 14 and April 1, 1935, the remarkably high percentage of 15 were re-captured, or "returned" during the following winter of 1935-36.

Seven of the 15 were banded as immature. All returned to the same location as adults. Of these, four never repeated after their return. Another repeated twice during the month of November. Another repeated twice during the month of December. The seventh one arrived November 16 and stayed until March 21, repeating five times.

Eight of the 15 were banded as adults. One returned February 4 not to the Museum but to Vah-Ki Inn, half mile south. Upon being released at the Museum, the bird made its way to Vah-Ki in 39 hours, repeated three times until February 23. Three were captured during less than two-week periods after their returns. One was captured during a three-week period after returning. Two stayed almost four months. One stayed three months.

No tenable conclusions can be drawn on data including only 15 returns, yet the following tendencies seem to appear.

(1) A remarkably high proportion (almost 50 percent) of the Gambels banded returned to the very same restricted locality where they had been banded. Very little tendency to wander, and when once established in another territory (cf. the Vah-Ki case) return to that locality with the

least possible delay.

(2) Gambels in their first year of maturity return to the place where they spent the winter when immature, but tend to move on to another location or other locations.

(3) Gambels in the second year (or older) of their maturity tend to return to the same territory occupied before, and remain there all winter.

Some very interesting results should emanate next winter from the trapping of the more than 400 gambels now banded.

Mr. Fast started a special study of Gambels, and hopes to continue it the next migration season. Quoting from his report in the Supplement to the Southwestern Monuments Monthly Report for February, 1935, page 126:

".....I thought it would be interesting to test still further their homing instinct. I began to collect birds in lots of five in small transfer cages, taking as many full lots of five as I could gather each day before noon. I then released them, five at a time, along the road to Phoenix: five the first mile, five the second mile, five the third mile, etc., up to ten miles. Newly banded birds, repeats, adults, immatures, were all the same to me except that a bird sent on this mission and again caught was excused from further service. I released them all before noon to give them the best chance possible.

"The Phoenix road is toward the northwest. Authorities state that Gambel Sparrows migrate northwest and spend the summer in the territory from Montana to Oregon, and north through western Canada and as far as Alaska, so that the sparrows might be expected to say to themselves, 'Well, we thumbed a ride this far anyway.' But--no--back they came...The record of birds which flew back to Vah-Ki Inn is as follows:

one mile-----five	six miles-----one
two miles-----one	seven miles-----one
three miles-----two	eight miles-----none
four miles-----one	nine miles-----one
five miles-----none	ten miles-----one

"It may be expected that more are back, but are too smart to enter traps again. Migration takes place in about six or eight weeks.....All of these returning birds practically have to fly over the traps at Casa Grande Museum, yet none have been taken there....."

OBJECTIVES NOW CONTEMPLATED

Gambel Sparrows

Mr. Fast plans to return to Vah-Ki Inn next winter for the entire Gambel migration period and carry on intensive work in that species. If this is not possible, operators of the Casa Grande station will do as much as they can on the project. Further and more complete study will be made of territory, longevity, mortality, and as many other problems as seem feasible and productive.

Gambel Quail

Forty-five quail have now been banded with colored bands so that individuals can be recognized at some distance. Others will be banded similarly as captured. Utilizing advice of David M. Gorsuch, authority on this species, the station is embarking on an extended investigation including problems of territory, dispersal, family groups, mating activities, longevity, population, etc.

Nine probable mating pairs have been recorded this spring and attempts will be made in the fall to capture the hundred or so quail on the monument by family groups.

Cactus Wrens

Thirteen are now banded with colored bands, and others will be so marked in the near future. Fledglings are being banded in careful fashion, and the same course of study is planned for this species as for the quail.

Colored Bands

These are also being used on other species resident for the greater part of the year, and will allow us to make more observations: Cardinals, Inco Doves, Flycatchers, Phoebe's, Western Mockingbirds, Roadrunners, Shrikes, Thrashers, Woodpeckers, etc.

(Dale S. King)

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. Dan Clarke, a University of Arizona Agricultural student, knows the birds of this region and has been helping me band with a sub-station at Arivaca.

Banding has been more interesting here than at any other place I have banded yet because of the great variety of birds to be captured. May species, however, do not come to traps and therefore cannot be banded unless the young are caught while still in the nest. Care has been taken to band only those too young to fly from the nest when banded. In this way they grow up and the parents teach them to fly when they are ready.

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

If birds are banded when they are just about to leave the nest, they may fly off and become the prey of some predator. No casualties are known to occur from banding nestlings. One casualty did occur when a Canyon Towhee, unbanded, suffered from sunstroke by being in a trap in the sun for less than an hour. All traps have since been provided with shade and no similar occurrence has happened.

Banding so far south there are many new species caught which are not usually banded in the United States. By next year a sufficient number of birds will have been banded to be able to obtain some interesting records. Four cactus wrens have been banded with colored bands. As soon as more colored bands are available I will begin the banding of Cardinals with them in order to make observations.

(LOUIS R. CAYWOOD)

BANDELLER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The birds banded during this period are as follows:

Rocky Mountain Creeper	2
Pygmy Nuthatch	19
Rocky Mountain Nuthatch	2
Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker	1
Red-Backed Junco	10
Pink-Sided Junco	8
Shufeldt Junco	6
Grey-Headed Junco	56
Spurred Towhee	1
Long Crested Jay	2
Woodhouse Jay	3
Red Shafted Flicker	1
Total	111

The traps used were: (1) Higgins Trap, modified to have one door, and to close with a pull string and trigger; (2) Two Government Sparrow Traps, the one on the ground proving better than the one set on a table; (3) A 2-celled Potter Trap, baited with suet, which especially attracted Nuthatches and Creepers; and (4) a Baldwin Woodpecker trap, baited with suet. This last attracted only one Woodpecker. The Nuthatches fed there regularly, but seldom spring it, and when they did, could worm out.

In the three first traps Chick Chow was used for bait, with occasional bread crumbs. Suet was used in the Potter and Baldwin traps.

(MRS. EARL JACKSON)

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

I have listed the birds banded under two headings; one, that which has been reported to the Biological Survey; second, birds banded this

BIRD BANDING (CONT.)

year and which have not been reported to the Biological Survey.

I miss the best banding up here which is winter as the ground feeding birds come in late in the fall and leave early in the spring. The canyon furnishes both feed and shelter. Be-ta-ta-kin Canyon is not ideal place (or so it seems) for nesting. It is good feeding ground and furnishes good shelter. The resident birds nest here, also a few of the summer birds. I have noticed more nests, also young which have left the nest, in the Tsegie and Keet Zeel Canyons, than in Be-ta-ta-kin and Dogozshi Biko Canyons.

Last year found nests of, Woodhouse Jay, Canyon Wren, Bush-tit, White-throated Swift, Mountain Chickadee and Ravin. This year Canyon Wren, Long-crested Jay and two nests started by Bewick Wren. (Note on Long-crested Jay in May, 1936, report.)

My big problem here is with chipmunks and squirrels. (try and keep feed in the traps.).

(MILTON WETHERILL)

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Attached you will find records of the birds banded at Pipe Spring National Monument during the months of April, May, and June.

I surely have had lots of fun watching the birds come for the feed and learning of their habits, as well as the new birds that come around.

The past two weeks I have not been doing anything about trapping. One reason is that the CCC boys have been bothering the traps and birds, and the other is that I have been busy at other things and could not get around as often as I should, so have brought all my traps in.

I have discovered five nests of House Finches in a clump of trees not far from the Fort.

(LEONARD HEATON)

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

During the period covered, the station was operated intermittently by four different rangers-in-charge. With a new fiscal year at hand, it appears that one man will be stationed here permanently, and that more frequent and regular observations shall be made. The past season's work has contributed little beyond the banding of birds, but more serious research is contemplated.

(PAUL BEAUBIEN)

